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fessor John Henry Wigmore: "For pure unmixed interest as an evidence problem, it is at the head of such things. * * * The manner in which every little sidepath is followed out and blocked up is also masterly, and serves as a lesson in rigid accuracy of scholarship."

GEO. B. EAGER, JR.

THE LAW OF UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS AND SIMILAR RELATIONS, by Sidney R. Wrightington. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1916, p. xxvi, 486.)

The author amply justifies the appearance of this treatise by pointing out that, because of the oppressive burdens which have been imposed upon the corporate form of organization in some of the states of the Union, there has recently been "a revival of interest among business men in unincorporated associations," to which they are now turning for relief. He indicates that in some states they "have developed a high degree of effectiveness" and thinks that "this success foreshadows a similar tendency in other states." But since they are a comparatively recent development it is but natural that the law governing them is still in the making. This book is meant primarily for the practitioner who is interested in the many perplexing problems raised in connection with this subject.

The whole subject very naturally divides itself into two general groups according to the pecuniary purpose of the association: (I) Those associations whose object is profit; and (II) Non-profit associations. The first group is divided by the author into three classes: (1) Associations for profit, or partnerships, including informal and formal associations, statutory joint stock associations, mining partnerships and defective incorporations; (2) Trusts; and (3) Unassociated groups, including Lloyd's insurers, syndicates underwriting securities, dealers through a common agent, tenants in common and defective incorporations (in some states). Under the head of non-profit associations the author treats social clubs, fraternal orders, benefit societies, temporary local organizations, religious societies, professional societies, farmers' telephone lines, socialistic communities, stock exchanges, trade unions and employers' associations.

As is well stated by Mr. Wrightington, "The problem with reference to all of these groups is the application to them of principles of law originally developed with respect to relations between two or three individuals, in the first class [associations for profit] the law of partnership, in the second class [trusts] the law of trusts, in the remaining classes the law of agency." As is demanded by the greater practical importance of the organizations involved, the discussion of the first main group (covering all classes of associations whose object is profit) fills the major portion of the book. The chapter on associations for profit is particularly full, is well done and contains a thorough analysis of a number of important cases. It seems rather unfortunate that no more space was devoted to the very important chapter on trusts, which covers only twenty-two pages, but it must be said that these

contain a good presentation of the more common kinds of trusts and of the principles applicable, with some indication of the possibilities of this form of organization.

The long chapter on non-profit associations covers a variety of organizations ranging from labor unions to stock exchanges and from socialistic communities to religious societies, all of which "found their rights and obligations on the same underlying principles." Here the interest lies largely in the rights and duties of membership and in the question of internal management. Since bodies of this character are daily assuming a larger place in the life of the nation, this discussion is timely and valuable.

There is an appendix to the book containing a collection of forms of indentures of trusts used by modern business organizations which should prove highly useful to the practitioner. Another feature of the book which should make it of infinitely greater value both to the student and to the practising lawyer, is the very striking use which the author has made of the footnotes. In the great majority of cases the notes indicate the kind of association which each citation embodies, as well as the decision and some slight discussion of the principles applied by the court. The book bears every sign of being the work of a careful and accurate legal investigator and a clear writer, and it should prove a valuable aid to the practitioner.

J. S. L.

A MANUAL OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, by Richard S. Harvey and Ernest W. Bradford. (Washington: John Byrne & Co., 1916, pp. xxii, 457.)

After a thorough trial had been given the Sherman Law as a solution of our "trust problem" and when the ever present possibility and danger of government prosecution under that law had resulted in a disastrous uncertainty and distraction in business circles, it became evident that some sort of supplementary legislation was necessary. The effort to regulate interstate carriers by means of an administrative commission had met with such striking success, that the opinion became quite general that "the power to regulate competition between common carriers could and should be extended to trade and commerce in general and that an interstate board of control would create, in time, a code of business ethics that would crystallize about the restrictive statutes and in the end prevent in a large degree if not entirely the unfair methods of competition which have resulted (in the larger cases) in proceedings under the Sherman Law." As a result of a more or less general demand for legislation of this kind, the Sixty-third Congress passed the two laws known as the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Law, or Supplemental Anti-trust Law. "How complete has been the success of this supplemental legislation is a question which time alone can answer."

In this volume of nearly five-hundred pages the authors have attempted to present to the reader the origin, development and construction of the Anti-trust laws. As a basis for their detailed consideration